10/645,292

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PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	AUG 09	INSPEC enhanced with 1898-1968 archive
NEWS 4	AUG 28	ADISCTI Reloaded and Enhanced
NEWS 5	AUG 30	CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) Austrian patent law changes
NEWS 6	SEP 11	CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records
NEWS 7	SEP 21	CA/CAplus fields enhanced with simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 8	SEP 25	CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) display of CA Lexicon enhanced
NEWS 9	SEP 25	CAS REGISTRY(SM) no longer includes Concord 3D coordinates
NEWS 10	SEP 25	CAS REGISTRY(SM) updated with amino acid codes for pyrrolysine
NEWS 11	SEP 28	CEABA-VTB classification code fields reloaded with new classification scheme
NEWS 12	OCT 19	LOGOFF HOLD duration extended to 120 minutes
NEWS 13	OCT 19	E-mail format enhanced
NEWS 14	OCT 23	Option to turn off MARPAT highlighting enhancements available
NEWS 15	OCT 23	CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in multiple databases
NEWS 16	OCT 23	The Derwent World Patents Index suite of databases on STN has been enhanced and reloaded
NEWS 17	OCT 30	CHEMLIST enhanced with new search and display field
NEWS 18	NOV 03	JAPIO enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
NEWS 19	NOV 10	CA/CAplus F-Term thesaurus enhanced
NEWS 20	NOV 10	STN Express with Discover! free maintenance release Version 8.01c now available
NEWS 21	NOV 20	CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in additional databases
NEWS 22	NOV 20	CA/CAplus to MARPAT accession number crossover limit increased to 50,000
NEWS 23	DEC 01	CAS REGISTRY updated with new ambiguity codes
NEWS 24	DEC 11	CAS REGISTRY chemical nomenclature enhanced
NEWS 25	DEC 14	WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX manual codes updated
NEWS 26	DEC 14	GBFULL and FRFULL enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
NEWS 27	DEC 18	CA/CAplus pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced with preparation role
NEWS 28	DEC 18	CA/CAplus patent kind codes updated
NEWS 29	DEC 18	MARPAT to CA/CAplus accession number crossover limit increased to 50,000
NEWS 30	DEC 18	MEDLINE updated in preparation for 2007 reload

NEWS EXPRESS NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8	For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8
NEWS X25	X.25 communication option no longer available

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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McIntosh

10/908,624

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:37:47 ON 26 DEC 2006

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:38:15 ON 26 DEC 2006
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 25 DEC 2006 HIGHEST RN 916309-42-7
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 25 DEC 2006 HIGHEST RN 916309-42-7

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

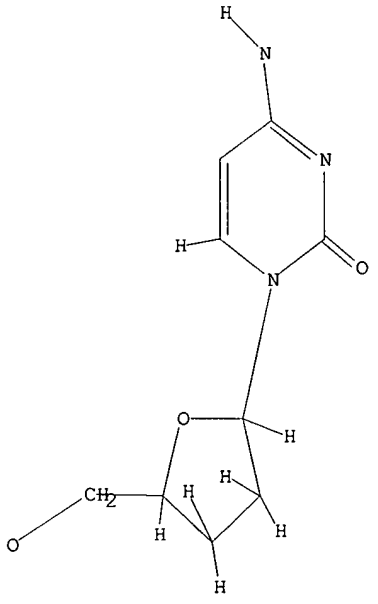
REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10045292c50.str

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1 STR



claims 50751

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=>

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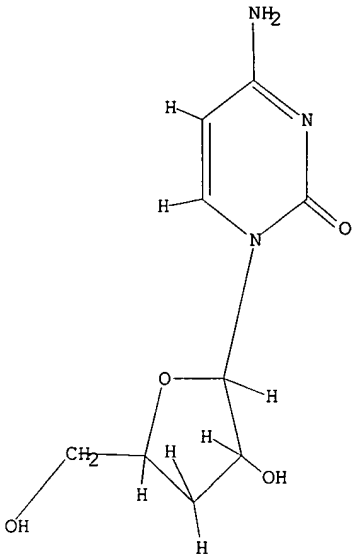
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10045292c54.str

L2 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l2
L2 HAS NO ANSWERS
L2 STR



cl.39 & 54

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10045292c55.str

L3 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

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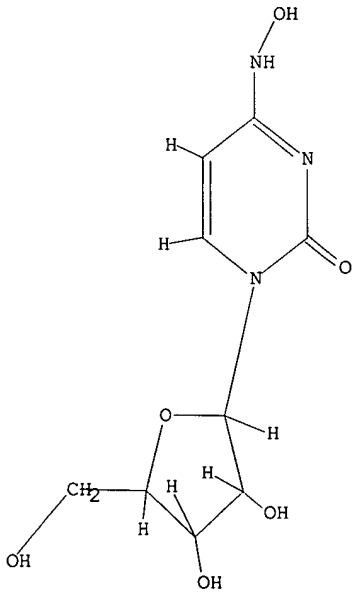
L3 HAS NO ANSWERS
L3 STR



cl 40 & 55

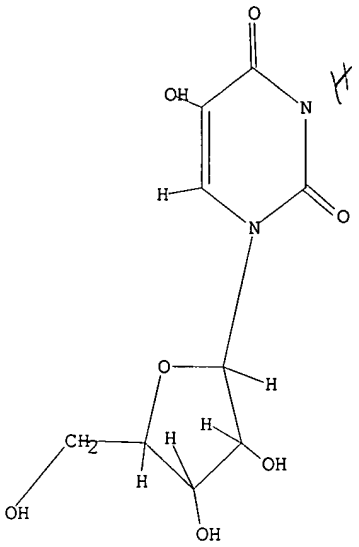
McIntosh

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10045292c56.str

L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l4
L4 HAS NO ANSWERS
L4 STR



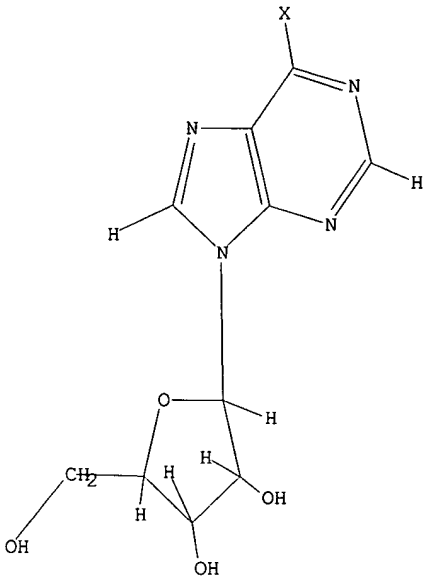
cl. 41 & 56

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10045292c57.str

L5 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l5
L5 HAS NO ANSWERS
L5 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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=> s l1
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 18:39:57 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -     2885 TO ITERATE

 69.3% PROCESSED     2000 ITERATIONS                              24 ANSWERS
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:        54479 TO    60921
PROJECTED ANSWERS:             339 TO     1045

L6           24 SEA SSS SAM L1   .

=> s l2
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 18:40:00 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -      959 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED      959 ITERATIONS                               1 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:        17323 TO    21037
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               1 TO       80

L7            1 SEA SSS SAM L2

=> s l3
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 18:40:03 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -       34 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED       34 ITERATIONS                              2 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:          331 TO     1029
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               2 TO      124

L8            2 SEA SSS SAM L3
```

```
=> s l4
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 18:40:05 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -       46 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED       46 ITERATIONS                                0 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:          514 TO     1326
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               0 TO        0

L9            0 SEA SSS SAM L4

=> s l5
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 18:40:08 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -       40 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED       40 ITERATIONS                                1 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:          421 TO     1179
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               1 TO       80

L10           1 SEA SSS SAM L5

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       1.76       1.97

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Dec 2006  VOL 146 ISS 1
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Dec 2006  (20061225/ED)

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http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

=> s l6
L11       1835 L6

=> s l7
L12          2 L7

=> s l8
L13         60 L8

=> s l9
L14          0 L9

=> s l10
L15          1 L10

=> d bib abs hitstr 1-2 l12

L12  ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
```

10/908,624

AN 1968:3159 CAPLUS
DN 68:3159
TI Pyrimidine nucleosides
PA Merck and Co., Inc.
SO Neth. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: NAXXAN
DT Patent
LA Dutch
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	NL 6614805		19670425	NL 1966-14805	19661020
	DE 1620047			DE	
	FR 1502956			FR	
	GB 1117039			GB	
	US 3346561		19671010	US 1965-505029	19651024
PRAI	US		19651024		

AB The preparation of the α- and β-anomers of 1-(3-deoxy-D-ribofuranosyl)pyrimidines by treating a 3-deoxy-D-ribofuranosyl halide with a 2,4-dialkoxypyrimidine and subsequent solvolysis of the product obtained is described. Thus, a solution of 2,5-di-O-benzoyl-3-deoxy-β-D-ribofuranosyl bromide (prepared from 2 g. methyl 2,5-di-O-benzoyl-3-deoxy-β-D-ribofuranoside) in 20 ml. anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 was treated with stirring with a solution of 1.9 g. 2,4-dimethoxy-5-fluoropyrimidine in 80 ml. anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 for 80 hrs. at 25° to give 39% 1-(2,5-di-O-benzoyl-3-deoxy-β-D-ribofuranosyl)-5-fluoro-4-methoxy-2(1H)-pyrimidinone (I), m. 148-50°, [α]578 27°, [α]D 24° (c 0.64, $CHCl_3$). A solution of 234 mg. I in 5 ml. MeOH and 0.6 ml. 2.5N NaOH was heated 1.5 hrs. at 60° and evaporated to dryness, the residue (428 mg.) dissolved in 10 ml. H_2O, and the solution treated with 1 g. Dowex 50 (H+) resin and stirred 10 min. to yield 65% 5-fluoro-3'-deoxyuridine, m. 166.5-7.5°, [α]D 30°, [α]578 33° (c 1.1, H_2O). A mixture of 94 mg. I and 1.4 ml. EtOH saturated at 0° with NH_3 was heated in a closed tube 12 hrs. at 100° to yield 68% 3'-deoxy-5-fluorocytidine hydrogen sulfate, m. 175-6°, [α]D 41°, [α]578 45° (c 0.51, H_2O). Similar reaction of 4.47 g. 2,4-dimethoxy-5-methylpyrimidine and 6.67 g. 2,5-di-O-p-nitrobenzoyl-3-deoxy-β-D-ribofuranosyl bromide gave 420 mg. pure 1-(2,5-di-O-p-nitrobenzoyl-3-deoxy-β-D-ribofuranosyl)-4-methoxy-5-methyl-2(1-H)-pyrimidinone (II), m. 163-7° (EtOAc, petr. ether). Further elution of the column with $CHCl_3$ gave 500 mg. II, m. 217-18° which when recrystd. from a mixture of $CHCl_3$ and MeOH gave 440 mg. II, m. 218-19°. Repeated crystallization of the α-rich fractions gave 710 mg. α-D-anomer, m. 218-20°. A total of 18% α- and 28% β-II was obtained. A mixture of 400 mg. II and 5 ml. MeOH, saturated with NH_3 at 0° was heated 16 hrs. at 100° and worked up to yield 52% 1-(3-deoxy-β-D-ribofuranosyl)-5-methylcytosine, m. 223-6°, [α]D 30° [α]578 32° (c 0.59, H_2O). A suspension of 960 mg. II in 21 ml. anhydrous MeOH was treated with 60 mg. Na in 3 ml. MeOH, the solution refluxed 1.25 hrs., evaporated to dryness, 30 ml. H_2O added and further worked up with Et_2O to yield 66% 1-(3-deoxy-β-D-ribofuranosyl)-4-methoxy-5-methyl-2(1H)-pyrimidinone (III), m. 185-7° [α]D -157°, [α]578 -166° (c 0.99, H_2O). A solution of 1.54 g. II in 34 ml. anhydrous MeOH was treated with 100 mg. Na in 3 ml. anhydrous MeOH, the mixture refluxed 1 hr., solvent removed, the residue treated with H_2O, filtered, washed with H_2O, and the filtrate treated with 15 g. Dowex 50W (H+) resin and worked up to yield 258 mg. III, m. 196-8° (MeOH), [α]278 27° (c 0.765, H_2O). A solution of 279 mg. III in 10 ml. anhydrous MeOH was treated with 1 ml. 30% HCl in MeOH and the solution kept 6 days at 25° and evaporated to dryness to yield 76% 1-(3-deoxy-α-D-ribofuranosyl)-5-methyluracil (IV), m. 188-91° (MeOH), [α]D -112°, [α]578 -118° (c 0.17, H_2O). A similar treatment of III, m. 196-8°, gave 81% IV m. 96-100°, solidified and m. 155-7°, [α]D 1.4°, [α]578 2.3° (c 0.44, H_2O). Also prepared was 11% 1-(2,5-di-O-p-nitrobenzoyl-3-deoxy-β-D-ribofuranosyl)-4-methoxy-2(1H)-pyrimidinone (V), m. 193-4° (EtOAc-petroleum ether), [α]D -9.2° (c 1.09, $CHCl_3$). Treatment of 760 mg. V in 17 ml. anhydrous MeOH with 60 mg. Na in 3 ml. anhydrous MeOH as described above gave 46% 1-(3-deoxy-α-D-ribofuranosyl)-4-methoxy 2(1H)-pyrimidinone (VI), m. 209-11°, [α]D -182°, [α]578 -194° (c 0.263, H_2O). Also prepared was 75% 1-(3-deoxy-β-D-ribofuranosyl)-4-methoxy-2(1H)-pyrimidinone, m. 187-91°. Reaction of 130 mg. VI in 5 ml. MeOH with 0.5 ml. 31% HCl in MeOH gave 27% 1-(3-deoxy-α-D-

McIntosh

Cl. 424/54
Treat bacterial infections

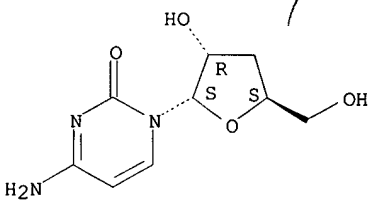
ribofuranosyl)uracil m. 125.5-6.5° (MeOH-Et2O), [α]D -134°, [α]578 -141° (c 0.134, H2O). A solution of 300 mg. V in 4 ml. MeOH saturated with NH3 at 0° was heated overnight at 100°, evaporated to dryness, 20 ml. H2O added, the mixture filtered and worked up to yield 82% 1-(3-deoxy-α-D-ribofuranosyl)cytosine, m. 225-9°, [α]D -130°, [α]578 -141° (c 0.73, H2O). Also prepared was 80% 1-(3-deoxy-β-D-ribofuranosyl)cysotine, m. 224-30°, [α]D 54°, [α]578 58° (c 0.71, H2O).

IT 7139-62-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 7139-62-0 CAPLUS

CN Cytosine, 1-(3-deoxy-α-D-erythro-pentofuranosyl)- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1966:93783 CAPLUS

DN 64:93783

OREF 64:17699c-d

TI 3'-Deoxynucleosides. IV. Pyrimidine 3'-deoxynucleosides

AU Walton, Edward; Holly, Frederick W.; Boxer, George E.; Nutt, Ruth F.

CS Merck Sharp & Dohme Res. Lab., Rahway, NJ

SO Journal of Organic Chemistry (1966), 31(4), 1163-9
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263

DT Journal

LA English

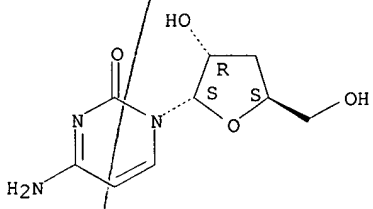
AB cf. CA 63, 18243a. The 1-(3-deoxy-D-erythro-pentofuranosyl) derivs. of uracil, cytosine, thymine, and 5-methylcytosine were synthesized via Hilbert-Johnson reactions of 2,5-di-O-acyl-3-deoxy-D-erythro-pentofuranosyl bromide with the appropriate 2,4-dialkoxypyrimidine followed by methanolysis or ammonolysis. Both anomers were produced although the trans rule predicts that only trans (β) coupling products would be formed. The optical rotations of the anomeric pairs were found to be the reverse of those predicted by Hudson's rules of isorotation. Assignments of the anomeric configuration of the products and intermediates were made, in part, on the basis of N.M.R. as well as optical rotatory dispersion. Some properties characteristic of the anomers are tabulated.

IT 7139-62-0P, Cytosine, 1-(3-deoxy-α-D-erythro-pentofuranosyl)-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 7139-62-0 CAPLUS

CN Cytosine, 1-(3-deoxy-α-D-erythro-pentofuranosyl)- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



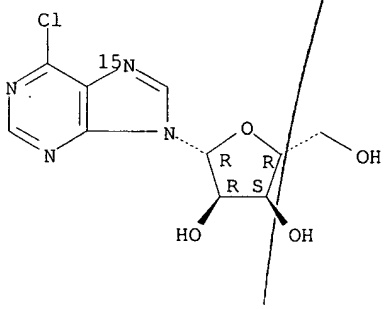
Uses for bacteria

McIntosh

=> d bib abs hitstr 1 l15

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1995:938831 CAPLUS
DN 124:117872
TI Syntheses of [6,7-15N]-Adenosine, [6,7-15N]-2'-Deoxyadenosine, and [7-15N]-Hypoxanthine
AU Pagano, Alex R.; Lajewski, Wayne M.; Jones, Roger A.
CS Department of Chemistry, Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, NJ, 08855, USA
SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (1995), 117(47), 11669-72
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB We have developed a high-yield route for the synthesis of [7-15N]-hypoxanthine in four steps in an overall yield of 81%. This procedure uses [15N]-sodium nitrite as the 15N source and an inexpensive pyrimidine to provide an economical route to this useful 15N-labeled intermediate. Conversion to [7-15N]-6-chloropurine followed by enzymic trans-glycosidation gives the corresponding ribo- and 2'-deoxyribonucleosides. Ammonolysis of the 6-chloro moiety to give the [6,7-15N]-labeled nucleosides is effected simply and in high yield using 2 equiv of [15N]-ammonium chloride and 3 equiv of potassium bicarbonate.
IT 173170-82-6P
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(syntheses of N-14 labeled nucleosides with labeled sodium nitrite)
RN 173170-82-6 CAPLUS
CN 9H-Purine-7-15N, 6-chloro-9-β-D-ribofuranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:37:47 ON 26 DEC 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:38:15 ON 26 DEC 2006
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L3 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L5 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L6 24 S L1
L7 1 S L2
L8 2 S L3
L9 0 S L4
L10 1 S L5

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:40:31 ON 26 DEC 2006
L11 1835 S L6
L12 2 S L7
L13 60 S L8
L14 0 S L9
L15 1 S L10

=> s l11 or l13
L16 1891 L11 OR L13

=> s l16 and hcv
11641 HCV

McIntosh

```
            22 HCVS
         11645 HCV
                 (HCV OR HCVS)
L17         24 L16 AND HCV

=> d bib abs hitstr 1-24 l17

L17  ANSWER 1 OF 24  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN   2005:1261770  CAPLUS
DN   144:7097
TI   Preparation of macrocyclic carboxylic acid derivatives as inhibitors of
     HCV replication
IN   Blatt, Lawrence M.; Andrews, Steven W.; Condroski, Kevin R.; Doherty,
     George A.; Jiang, Yutong; Josey, John A.; Kennedy, April L.; Madduru,
     Machender R.; Stengel, Peter J.; Wenglowsky, Steven M.; Woodard, Benjamin
     T.; Woodard, Laura
PA   USA
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 228 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 64,445.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 3
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE       APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------   --------------------    --------
PI   US 2005267018        A1    20051201   US 2005-93884           20050329
     WO 2005037214        A2    20050428   WO 2004-US33970         20041013
     WO 2005037214        A3    20051103
          W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
              CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
              GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
              LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
              NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
              TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
          RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
              AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
              EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
              SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
              SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2003-511541P      P     20031014
     US 2004-558161P      P     20040330
     US 2004-562418P      P     20040414
     US 2004-612381P      P     20040922
     US 2004-612460P      P     20040922
     WO 2004-US33970      A1    20041013
     US 2005-64445        A2    20050223
OS   MARPAT 144:7097
GI
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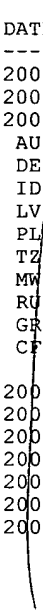
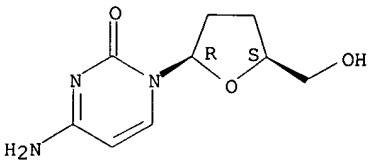


```
* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY -  AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB   The invention relates to macrocyclic compds., e.g., I [Q is
     (un)substituted 2-isoindolinyl, 2-isoquinolinyl, 1-benzoazetidinyl,
     1-indolinyl, (3,4-dehydro)pyrrolidino, (3,4-dehydro)piperidino or Q is
     R3-R4, where R3 is alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkylcycloalkyl, Ph, pyridyl and
     other heterocyclic groups and R4 is H, Ph, pyridyl and other heterocyclic
     groups; V is O, S, NH; W is O, NR5 or CR5, where R5 is H, alkyl,
     fluoroalkyl, cycloalkyl, alkylcycloalkyl; Y is a sulfonimide CONHSO2R6,
     where R6 is (un)substituted alkyl, fluoroalkyl, cycloalkyl,
     alkylcycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or (un)substituted phenyl; or Y is
     carboxy or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or prodrug; R1 is H,
     (un)substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkylcycloalkyl, Ph or benzyl; R2 is H,
     alkyl, (thio)carbamoyl, acyl, or sulfonyl group; the dashed line
     represents an optional double bond], for use in pharmaceutical compns. for
     the treatment of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and liver
     fibrosis.  Thus, compound II, prepared by reaction of the macrocyclic prolinol
     derivative with CDI and 4-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-1H-isoindole, showed IC50 and
     EC50 < 0.1 μM in the NS3-NS4A protease inhibition assay and did not
     display toxicity in Rattus sp. when dosed for seven days at 30 mg/kg BID,
     providing at least a 10-fold safety margin above the presumptive
     efficacious dose (3 mg/kg) that yields liver concns. 100-fold in excess of
     the replicon EC50 value of the compound
IT   7481-89-2
```

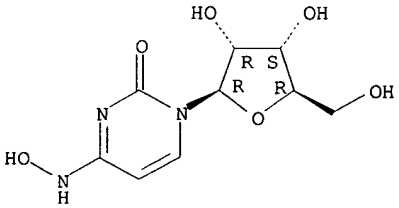
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of macrocyclic carboxylic acid derivs. as inhibitors of HCV replication)
RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L17 ANSWER 2 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2005:1151410 CAPLUS
DN 145:336253
TI Synthesis and in vitro anti-HCV activity of β-D- and L-2'-deoxy-2'-fluororibonucleosides
AU Shi, Junxing; Du, Jinfa; Ma, Tianwei; Pankiewicz, Krzysztof W.; Patterson, Steven E.; Hassan, Abdalla E. A.; Tharnish, Phillip M.; McBrayer, Tamara R.; Lostia, Stefania; Stuyver, Lieven J.; Watanabe, Kyoichi A.; Chu, Chung K.; Schinazi, Raymond F.
CS Pharmasset, Inc., Tucker, GA, USA
SO Nucleosides, Nucleotides & Nucleic Acids (2005), 24(5-7), 875-879
CODEN: NNNAFY; ISSN: 1525-7770
PB Taylor & Francis, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 145:336253
AB Based on the discovery of β-D-2'-deoxy-2'-fluorocytidine as a potent anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) agent, a series of β-D- and L-2'-deoxy-2'-fluororibonucleosides with modifications at 5 and/or 4 positions were synthesized and evaluated for their in vitro activity against HCV and bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV). The introduction of the 2'-fluoro group was achieved by either fluorination of 2,2'-anhydronucleosides with hydrogen fluoride-pyridine or potassium fluoride, or a fluorination of arabinonucleosides with DAST. Among the analogs synthesized, only the 5-fluoro compds., namely β-D-2'-deoxy-2',5-difluorocytidine, had anti- HCV activity in the subgenomic HCV replicon cell line, and inhibitory activity against rRNA. As β-D-N4-hydroxycytidine (NHC) had previously shown potent anti-HCV activity, the two functionalities of the N4-hydroxyl and the 2'-fluoro were combined into one mol., yielding β-D-2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-N4-hydroxycytidine. However, this nucleoside showed neither anti-HCV activity nor toxicity. All the L-forms of the analogs were devoid of anti-HCV activity. None of the compds. showed anti-BVDV activity, suggesting that the BVDV system cannot reliably predict anti-HCV activity in vitro.
IT 3258-02-4
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(preparation and anti-HCV, anti-BVDV, rRNA inhibition activity of β-D- and L-2'-deoxy-2'-fluororibonucleosides via fluorination of anhydronucleosides and arabinonucleosides)
RN 3258-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Uridine, 4-oxime (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2005:1106860 CAPLUS
DN 143:367596
TI Preparation of macrocyclic carboxylic acids or sulfonamides as inhibitors of HCV replication
IN Blatt, Lawrence M.; Wenglowsky, Steven M.; Andrews, Steven W.; Condroski, Kevin R.; Jiang, Yutong; Kennedy, April L.; Doherty, George A.; Josey, John A.; Stengel, Peter J.; Woodard, Benjamin T.; Madduru, Machender R.
PA Intermune, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 444 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

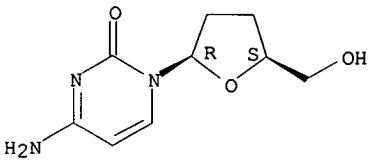
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005095403	A2	20051013	WO 2005-US10494	20050329
	WO 2005095403	A3	20051201		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2005228894	A1	20051013	AU 2005-228894	20050329
	CA 2560897	A1	20051013	CA 2005-2560897	20050329
PRAI	US 2004-558161P	P	20040330		
	US 2004-562418P	P	20040414		
	US 2004-612381P	P	20040922		
	US 2004-612460P	P	20040922		
	WO 2005-US10494	W	20050329		

OS MARPAT 143:367596
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The invention relates to macrocyclic compds., e.g., I [Q is (un)substituted 2-isoindolinyl, 2-isoquinolinyl, 1-benzoazetidinyl, 1-indolinyl, (3,4-dehydro)pyrrolidino, (3,4-dehydro)piperidino or Q is R3-R4, where R3 is alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkylcycloalkyl, Ph, pyridyl and other heterocyclic groups and R4 is H, Ph, pyridyl and other heterocyclic groups; V is O, S, NH; W is O, NR5 or CR5, where R5 is H, alkyl, fluoroalkyl, cycloalkyl, alkylcycloalkyl; Y is a sulfonimide CONHSO2R6, where R6 is (un)substituted alkyl, fluoroalkyl, cycloalkyl, alkylcycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or (un)substituted phenyl; or Y is carboxy or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or prodrug; R1 is H, (un)substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkylcycloalkyl, Ph or benzyl; R2 is H, alkyl, (thio)carbamoyl, acyl, or sulfonyl group; the dashed line represents an optional double bond], for use in pharmaceutical compns. for the treatment of flaviviral or hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and liver fibrosis. Thus, compound II, prepared by reaction of the macrocyclic prolinol derivative with CDI and 4-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-1H-isoindole, showed IC50 and EC50 < 0.1 μM in the NS3-NS4A protease inhibition assay and did not display toxicity in Rattus sp. when dosed for seven days at 30 mg/kg BID, providing at least a 10-fold safety margin above the presumptive efficacious dose (3 mg/kg) that yields liver concns. 100-fold in excess of the replicon EC50 value of the compound
IT 7481-89-2
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of macrocyclic carboxylic acids or sulfonamides as inhibitors of HCV replication)
RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L17 ANSWER 4 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2005:371064 CAPLUS
DN 142:430532
TI Preparation of macrocyclic carboxylic acids and acylsulfonamides as inhibitors of HCV replication
IN Blatt, Lawrence M.; Wenglowsky, Steven Mark; Andrews, Steven Wade; Jiang, Yutong; Kennedy, April Layne; Condroski, Kevin Ronald; Josey, John Anthony; Stengel, Peter John; Madduru, Machender R.; Doherty, George Andrew; Woodard, Benjamin T.
PA Intermune, Inc., USA; Array Biopharma Inc.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 244 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005037214	A2	20050428	WO 2004-US33970	20041013
	WO 2005037214	A3	20051103		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2004281780	A1	20050428	AU 2004-281780	20041013
	CA 2540858	A1	20050428	CA 2004-2540858	20041013
	EP 1680137	A2	20060719	EP 2004-795169	20041013
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
	US 2005267018	A1	20051201	US 2005-93884	20050329
	NO 2006002089	A	20060509	NO 2006-2089	20060509
PRAI	US 2003-511541P	P	20031014		
	US 2004-612460P	P	20040922		
	US 2004-558161P	P	20040330		
	US 2004-562418P	P	20040414		
	US 2004-612381P	P	20040922		
	WO 2004-US33970	W	20041013		
	US 2005-64445	A2	20050223		

OS MARPAT 142:430532
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

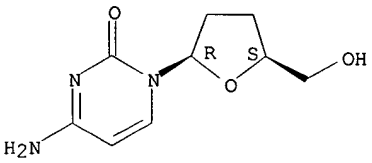
AB The invention relates to macrocyclic compds., e.g., tetrahydroisoquinolinecarboxylic acid derivs. I [R1, R2 are independently H, halo, cyano, hydroxy, alkyl, alkoxy; R5 is a carbamoyl, acyl or carboxy ester; Y is a sulfonimide CONHSO2R9, where R9 is alkyl, cycloalkyl or (un)substituted phenyl; or Y is carboxylic acid or pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or prodrug; R10, R11 are independently H or alkyl or CR10R11 is cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl; W is O or NH; the dashed line represents an optional double bond], for use in pharmaceutical compns. for the treatment of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and liver fibrosis. Thus, compound II, prepared by reaction of the macrocyclic prolinol derivative with CDI and 4-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-1H-

isoindole, showed IC50 and EC50 < 0.1 μM in the NS3-NS4A protease inhibition assay and did not display toxicity in Rattus sp. when dosed for seven days at 30 mg/kg BID, providing at least a 10-fold safety margin above the presumptive efficacious dose (3 mg/kg) that yields liver concns. 100-fold in excess of the replicon EC50 value of the compound

IT 7481-89-2, 2' 3' Dideoxycytidine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of macrocyclic carboxylic acids and acylsulfonamides as inhibitors of HCV replication)

RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L17 ANSWER 5 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2005:185375 CAPLUS
DN 142:254563
TI Antimetabolite antiviral dosing regimen for hepatitis C virus or flaviviridae therapy
IN Stuyver, Lieven J.
PA Belg.
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 23 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

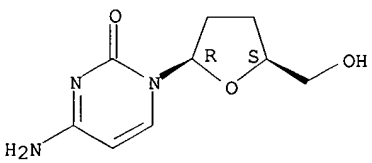
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005049220	A1	20050303	US 2004-921052	20040818
PRAI US 2003-496202P	P	20030818		

AB An anti-hepatitis C agent which is an antimetabolite to the host and cannot be administered on a daily or chronic basis as is usual in antiviral therapy (referred to below as an "anti-HCV antimetabolite"), can be administered using a traditional anticancer dosing regimen (for example via i.v. or parenteral injection), over a period of 1-7 days followed by cessation of therapy until rebound of the viral load is noted. This dosing regimen runs counter to conventional antiviral experience, wherein effective agents are usually administered over at least fourteen days of sustained therapy, and typically on an indefinite daily basis.

IT 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimetabolite antiviral dosing regimen for hepatitis C virus or flaviviridae therapy)

RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L17 ANSWER 6 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2005:177803 CAPLUS
DN 142:254560
TI Antimetabolite antiviral dosing regimen for hepatitis C virus or flaviviridae therapy

IN Stuyver, Lieven J.
PA Pharmasset, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005018330	A1	20050303	WO 2004-US26686	20040817

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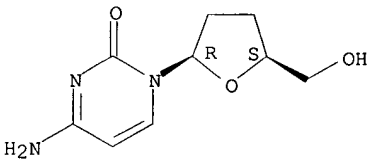
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2003-496202P P 20030818

AB An anti-hepatitis C agent which is an anti-metabolite to the host and cannot be administered on a daily or chronic basis as is usual in anti-viral therapy (referred to below as an "anti-HCV anti-metabolite"), can be administered using a traditional anti-cancer dosing regimen (for example via i.v. or parenteral injection), over a period of 1-7 days followed by cessation of therapy until rebound of the viral load is noted. This dosing regimen runs counter to conventional antiviral experience, wherein effective agents are usually administered over at least fourteen days of sustained therapy, and typically on an indefinite daily basis.

IT 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimetabolite antiviral dosing regimen for hepatitis C virus or flaviviridae therapy)
RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

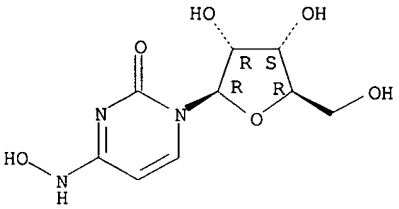
L17 ANSWER 7 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:1065490 CAPLUS
DN 142:147801
TI Metabolism of the anti-hepatitis C virus nucleoside β-D-N4-hydroxycytidine in different liver cells
AU Hernandez-Santiago, Brenda I.; Beltran, Thierry; Stuyver, Lieven; Chu, Chung K.; Schinazi, Raymond F.
CS Department of Pediatrics, Emory School of Medicine, Decatur, USA
SO Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy (2004), 48(12), 4636-4642
CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804
PB American Society for Microbiology
DT Journal
LA English

AB β-D-N4-Hydroxycytidine (NHC) was found to have selective anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) activity in the HCV replicon system (clone A). The intracellular metabolism of tritiated NHC was investigated in the HCV replicon system, Huh-7 cells, HepG2 cells, and primary human hepatocytes. Incubation of cells with 10 μM radiolabeled NHC demonstrated extensive and rapid phosphorylation in all liver cells. Besides the 5'-mono, -di-, and -triphosphate metabolites of NHC, other metabolites were characterized. These included cytidine and

uridine mono-, di-, and triphosphates. UTP was the predominant early metabolite in Huh-7 cells and primary human hepatocytes, suggesting deamination of NHC as the primary catabolic pathway. The intracellular half-lives of radiolabeled NHC-triphosphate and of CTP and UTP derived from NHC incubation in Huh-7 cells were calculated to be 3.0±1.3, 10.4±3.3, and 13.2±3.5 h, resp. Studies using monkey and human whole blood demonstrated more-rapid deamination and oxidation in monkey cells than in human cells, suggesting that NHC may not persist long enough in plasma to be delivered to liver cells.

IT 3258-02-4
RL: PKT (Pharmacokinetics); BIOL (Biological study)
(metabolism of the anti-hepatitis C virus nucleoside β-D-N4-hydroxycytidine in different liver cells)
RN 3258-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Uridine, 4-oxime (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RE.CNT 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:703121 CAPLUS
DN 141:207236
TI Preparation of 1,1-dioxido-4H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazines as hepatitis C polymerase inhibitors and anti-infective agents
IN Pratt, John K.; Betebenner, David A.; Donner, Pamela L.; Green, Brian E.; Kempf, Dale J.; McDaniel, Keith F.; Maring, Clarence J.; Stoll, Vincent S.; Zhang, Rong
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 278 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004167123	A1	20040826	US 2003-699513	20031031
PRAI US 2002-423209P	P	20021101		
US 2003-461784P	P	20030410		
US 2003-489448P	P	20030723		
US 2003-509107P	P	20031006		

OS MARPAT 141:207236
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

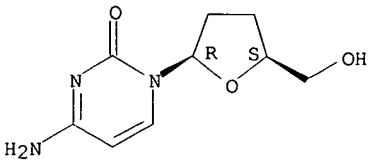
AB Title compds. I [wherein A = monocyclic or bicyclic ring selected from hetero/aryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocyclyl; R1 = H, (un)substituted cycloalkyl/cyclo/alkenyl, alkoxycarbonyl/alkoxy/aryl/arylsulfonyl/arylsulfanyl/carboxy/cyano/heteroaryl/alkyl, heterocyclyl, etc.; R2, R3 = independently H, cyano, halo, (un)substituted alkenyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkyl, heteroaryl, etc.; CR2R3C = 5- or 6-membered ring selected from Ph, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, thienyl, furanyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, triazolyl, thiadiazolyl, tetrazolyl, cyclopentyl, and cyclohexyl; R4 = OH and derivs., halo, NH2 and derivs., etc.; R5 = independently CN, NO2, (un)substituted alk(en/yn)yl, hetero/aryl, arylsulfonyl, heterocyclyl etc.; n = 0-4; their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, stereoisomers, or tautomers] were prepared as hepatitis C (HCV) polymerase inhibitors for treating related infections. Thus II was prepared by

alkylation of III (preparation given) with tris(methylthio)methyl Me sulfate in AcOH, cyclization with 2-amino-4[(4-methoxymethoxy)methyl]thiophene-3-sulfonamide, deprotection, condensation with cyclopropanecarboxaldehyde, reduction with LiBH4. I inhibited HCV polymerase with IC50's in the range of 0.002 μM to 500 μM. I inhibited RNA replication with EC50 in the range of 0.002 μM to > 100 μM. I exhibited a cytopathic effect reduction with TC50's in the range of 6.6 μM to > 100 μM.

IT 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combination therapy; preparation of 1,1-dioxidobenzothiadiazines as hepatitis C polymerase inhibitors and anti-infective agents)

RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L17 ANSWER 9 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:453332 CAPLUS
DN 141:17577
TI Concurrent inhibiting viral replication and treating cancer by pegylated arginine deiminase, and methods for determining the sensitivity to arginine deprivation therapy
IN Clark, Mike A.
PA Phoenix Pharmacologics, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

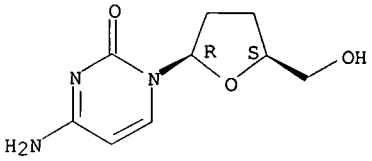
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004046309	A2	20040603	WO 2003-US30770	20030929
	WO 2004046309	A3	20050804		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2506244	A1	20040603	CA 2003-2506244	20030929
	AU 2003282883	A1	20040615	AU 2003-282883	20030929
	US 2004131604	A1	20040708	US 2003-674666	20030929
	EP 1599217	A2	20051130	EP 2003-774504	20030929
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	JP 2006515281	T	20060525	JP 2004-553429	20030929
	CN 1809378	A	20060726	CN 2003-825264	20030929
PRAI	US 2002-427497P	P	20021118		
	WO 2003-US30770	W	20030929		

AB The present invention is directed to methods of modulating viral replication comprising administering to a patient arginine deiminase (ADI) bonded to polyethylene glycol (PEG). The present invention is also directed to methods of concurrently modulating viral replication and treating cancer, including, for example, sarcomas, hepatomas and melanomas. The present invention is also directed to methods of determining the susceptibility of an individual to arginine deprivation therapy for a viral infection, methods for improving liver function, and the like.

IT 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dideoxycytosine, co-treatment with; concurrent inhibiting viral replication and treating cancer by pegylated arginine deiminase, and

methods for determining sensitivity to arginine deprivation therapy)
RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L17 ANSWER 10 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:412943 CAPLUS
DN 140:423711
TI Preparation of 1,1-dioxido-4H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazines as hepatitis C polymerase inhibitors and anti-infective agents
IN Pratt, John K.; Betebenner, David A.; Donner, Pamela L.; Green, Brian E.; Kempf, Dale J.; McDaniel, Keith F.; Maring, Clarence J.; Stoll, Vincent S.; Zhang, Rong
PA Abbott Laboratories, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 514 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004041818	A1	20040521	WO 2003-US34707	20031031
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2004097492	A1	20040520	US 2002-285714	20021101
	US 2004087577	A1	20040506	US 2003-410853	20030410
	US 2004162285	A1	20040819	US 2003-625121	20030723
	US 2005075331	A1	20050407	US 2003-679881	20031006
	CA 2504385	A1	20040521	CA 2003-2504385	20031031
	AU 2003291670	A1	20040607	AU 2003-291670	20031031
	EP 1560827	A1	20050810	EP 2003-768559	20031031
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	JP 2006509042	T	20060316	JP 2005-502238	20031031
PRAI	US 2002-285714	A	20021101		
	US 2003-410853	A	20030410		
	US 2003-625121	A	20030723		
	US 2003-679881	A	20031006		
	WO 2003-US34707	W	20031031		

OS MARPAT 140:423711
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

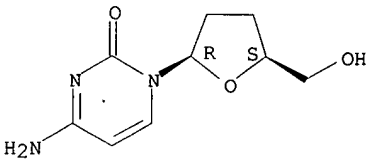
AB Title compds. I [wherein A = monocyclic or bicyclic ring selected from hetero/aryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocyclyl; R1 = H, (un)substituted cycloalkyl/cyclo/alkenyl, alkoxycarbonyl/alkoxy/aryl/arylsulfonyl/arylsulfanyl/carboxy/cyano/heteroaryl/alkyl, heterocyclyl, etc.; R2, R3 = independently H, cyano, halo, (un)substituted alkenyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkyl, heteroaryl, etc.; CR2R3C = 5- or 6-membered ring selected from Ph, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, thienyl, furanyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, triazolyl, thiadiazolyl, tetrazolyl, cyclopentyl, and cyclohexyl; R4 = OH

and derivs., halo, NH2 and derivs., etc.; R5 = independently CN, NO2, (un)substituted alk(en/yn)yl, hetero/aryl, arylsulfonyl, heterocyclyl etc.; n = 0-4; their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, stereoisomers, or tautomers] were prepared as hepatitis C (HCV) polymerase inhibitors for treating related infections. Thus II was prepared by alkylation of III (preparation given) with tris(methylthio)methyl Me sulfate in AcOH, cyclization with 2-amino-4[(4-methoxymethoxy)methyl]thiphene-3-sulfonamide, deprotection, condensation with cyclopropanecarboxaldehyde, reduction with LiBH4. I inhibited HCV polymerase with IC50's in the range of 0.002 μM to 500 μM. I inhibited RNA replication with EC50 in the range of 0.002 μM to > 100 μM. I exhibited a cytopathic effect reduction with TC50's in the range of 6.6 μM to > 100 μM.

IT 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combination therapy; preparation of 1,1-dioxidobenzothiadiazines as hepatitis C polymerase inhibitors and anti-infective agents)

RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

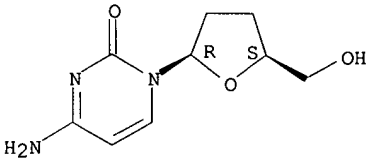


L17 ANSWER 11 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:332156 CAPLUS
DN 140:399402
TI Depletion of mitochondrial DNA in liver under antiretroviral therapy with didanosine, stavudine, or zalcitabine
AU Walker, Ulrich A.; Baeuerle, Jochen; Laguno, Montse; Murillas, Javier; Mauss, Stefan; Schmutz, Guenther; Setzer, Bernhard; Miquel, Rosa; Gatell, Jose M.; Mallolas, Josep
CS Department of Clinical Immunology, Medizinische Universitaetsklinik, Freiburg, Germany
SO Hepatology (Hoboken, NJ, United States) (2004), 39(2), 311-317
CODEN: HPTLD9; ISSN: 0270-9139
PB John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The "D drug" HIV reverse-transcriptase inhibitors zalcitabine, didanosine, and stavudine are relatively strong inhibitors of polymerase-gamma compared with the "non-D drugs" zidovudine, lamivudine, and abacavir. D drugs deplete mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) in cultured hepatocytes. This mtDNA depletion is associated with an increased in vitro production of lactate. To investigate the origin of hyperlactatemia in HIV-infected patients and the effects of antiretroviral therapy on liver mtDNA, we biopsied liver tissue from 94 individuals with chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection. Eighty subjects were coinfected with HIV. Serum lactate was measured at the time of biopsy. Hepatic mtDNA and liver histol. were centrally assessed. Liver mtDNA content of HIV-infected patients receiving D drugs at the time of biopsy (n = 34) was decreased by 47% (P<.0001) compared with those without D drugs (n = 35). Aside from a possible association between HCV genotype I status and mtDNA depletion in multivariate anal., there were no other virol., immunol., histol., demog. or treatment-related variables that could explain the mtDNA depletion. Lactate was above the upper limit of normal in only three patients, all of whom were treated with D drugs. The mtDNA in each of them was lower than in any non-D drug patient and significantly (P = .017) depleted compared with D drug patients with normal lactate. In conclusion, D drug treatment is associated with decreased hepatic mtDNA in HIV-infected patients with chronic HCV infection. Moderate mtDNA depletion in liver does not necessarily lead to hyperlactatemia, but more pronounced decreases in hepatic mtDNA may be an important contributor to lactate elevation.

IT 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(depletion of mitochondrial DNA in liver under antiretroviral therapy

with didanosine, stavudine, or zalcitabine)
RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

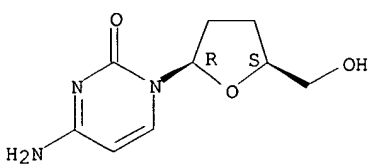
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 12 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2003:920253 CAPLUS
DN 140:350071
TI Effect of antiretroviral therapy on liver-related mortality in patients with HIV and hepatitis C virus coinfection
AU Qurishi, Nazifa; Kreuzberg, Christina; Luechters, Guido; Effenberger, Wolfgang; Kupfer, Bernd; Sauerbruch, Tilman; Rockstroh, Juergen K.; Spengler, Ulrich
CS Department of Internal Medicine, University of Bonn, Bonn, D-53105, Germany
SO Lancet (2003), 362(9397), 1708-1713
CODEN: LANCAO; ISSN: 0140-6736
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has improved the prognosis of HIV infection. However, replication of hepatitis C virus (HCV) is not inhibited by HAART, and treatment-related hepatotoxicity is common. To clarify the effect of HAART in HIV/HCV-coinfected patients, we studied liver-related mortality and overall mortality in 285 patients who were regularly treated during the period 1990-2002 at our department. Survival was analyzed retrospectively by Kaplan-Meier and Cox's regression analyses after patients (81% hemophiliacs) had been stratified into three groups according to their antiretroviral therapy (HAART n=93, available after 1995; treatment exclusively with nucleoside analogs n=55, available after 1992; or no treatment, n=137). Liver-related mortality rates were 0.45, 0.69, and 1.70 per 100 person-years in the HAART, antiretroviral-treatment, and untreated groups. Kaplan-Meier anal. of liver-related mortality confirmed the significant survival benefit in patients with antiretroviral therapy, and regression anal. identified HAART (odds ratio 0.106 [95% CI 0.020-0.564]), antiretroviral treatment (0.283 [0.103-0.780]), CD4-pos. T-cell count (0.746 [0.641-0.868] per 0.05+109 cells/L), serum cholinesterase (0.962 [0.938-0.986] per 100 U/L), and age (1.065 [1.027-1.105] per yr) as independent predictors of liver-related survival. Severe drug-related hepatotoxicity was seen in five patients treated with nucleoside analogs alone and 13 treated with HAART. No patient died from drug-related hepatotoxicity. In addition to improved overall survival, antiretroviral therapy significantly reduced long-term liver-related mortality in our patients. This survival benefit seems to outweigh by far the associated risks of severe hepatotoxicity.
IT 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiretroviral therapy effect on liver-related mortality in patients with HIV and hepatitis C virus coinfection)
RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

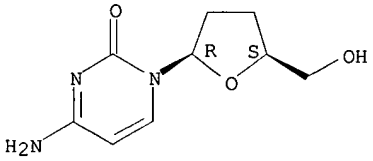


McIntosh

RE.CNT 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 13 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2003:772804 CAPLUS
DN 140:296896
TI Risk of severe hepatotoxicity associated with antiretroviral therapy in the HIV-NAT Cohort, Thailand, 1996-2001
AU Law, W. Phillip; Dore, Gregory J.; Duncombe, Chris J.; Mahanontharit, Apicha; Boyd, Mark A.; Ruxrungtham, Kiat; Lange, Joep M.; Phanuphak, Praphan; Cooper, David A.
CS National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research, University of New South Wales, Sydney, 2010, Australia
SO AIDS (London, United Kingdom) (2003), 17(15), 2191-2199
CODEN: AIDSET; ISSN: 0269-9370
PB Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DT Journal
LA English
AB The aim was to examine rates and predictors of severe hepatotoxicity with combination antiretroviral therapy in a developing country setting: the eight HIV-NAT randomized controlled trials in Thailand. All patients (n = 692) received at least two nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors; 215 also received a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) and 135 also received a protease inhibitor. Severe hepatotoxicity was defined as an increase in alanine aminotransferase (ALT) level to five times the upper limit of normal and an increase of at least 100 U/l from baseline. Liver function tests were available at baseline and weeks 4, 8, 12, 24, 36 and 48. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) testing was performed on stored serum. Mean age was 32.3 yr; 52% were male, 11% had Centers for Disease Control and Prevention category C HIV disease at baseline, and 22% had received prior antiretroviral therapy. Prevalence of HBV, HCV and HBV/HCV coinfection was 8.7%, 7.2%, and 0.4%, resp. Incidence of severe hepatotoxicity was 6.1/100 person-years [95% confidence interval (CI), 4.3-8.3/100]. In multivariate anal., predictors of severe hepatotoxicity were HBV or HCV coinfection, and NNRTI-containing therapy. Incidence of severe hepatotoxicity was particularly high among patients receiving nevirapine (18.5/100 person-years; 95% CI, 11.6-27.8) and nevirapine/efavirenz (44.4/100 person-years; 95% CI, 12.1-113.7). Incidence and risk factors for severe hepatotoxicity appear similar among these Thai patients to those in other racial groups. Development of standardized antiretroviral therapy regimens for developing country settings should consider potential toxicity and capabilities for monitoring of toxicity.
IT 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(risk of severe hepatotoxicity associated with antiretroviral therapy in HIV-infected patients)
RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

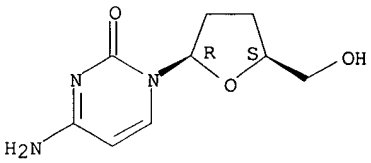


RE.CNT 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 14 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2003:347498 CAPLUS
DN 139:47738
TI Performance characteristics of the TRUGENE HIV-1 genotyping kit and the OpenGene DNA sequencing system
AU Kuritzkes, Daniel R.; Grant, Robert M.; Feorino, Paul; Griswold, Marshal; Hoover, Marie; Young, Russell; Day, Stephen; Lloyd, Robert M., Jr.; Reid, Caroline; Morgan, Gillian F.; Winslow, Dean L.
CS Division of Infectious Diseases, University of Colorado Health Sciences

Center, Denver, CO, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology (2003), 41(4), 1594-1599
CODEN: JCMIDW; ISSN: 0095-1137
PB American Society for Microbiology
DT Journal
LA English
AB The TRUGENE HIV-1 Genotyping Kit and OpenGene DNA Sequencing System are designed to sequence the protease (PR)- and reverse transcriptase (RT)-coding regions of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) pol. Studies were undertaken to determine the accuracy of this assay system in detecting resistance-associated mutations and to determine the effects of RNA extraction methods, anticoagulants, specimen handling, and potentially interfering substances. Samples were plasma obtained from HIV-infected subjects or seroneg. plasma to which viruses derived from wild-type and mutant infectious mol. clones (IMC) of HIV-1 were added. Extraction methods tested included standard and UltraSensitive AMPLICOR HIV-1 MONITOR, QIAGEN viral RNA extraction mini kit, and QIAGEN Ultra HIV extraction kit, and NASBA manual HIV-1 quant. NucliSens. Sequence data from test sites were compared to a "gold standard" reference sequence to determine the percent agreement. Comparisons between test and reference sequences at the nucleotide level showed 97.5 to 100% agreement. Similar results were obtained regardless of extraction method, regardless of use of EDTA or acid citrate dextrose as anticoagulant, and despite the presence of triglycerides, bilirubin, Hb, antiretroviral drugs, HIV-2, hepatitis C virus (HCV), HBV, cytomegalovirus, human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 (HTLV-1), or HTLV-2. Samples with HIV-1 RNA titers of ≥1,000 copies/mL gave consistent results. The TRUGENE HIV-1 Genotyping Kit and OpenGene DNA Sequencing System consistently generate highly accurate sequence data when tested with IMC-derived HIV and patient samples.
IT 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(potentially interfering substances have no impact on performance characteristics of TRUGENE HIV-1 genotyping kit and OpenGene DNA sequencing system)
RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



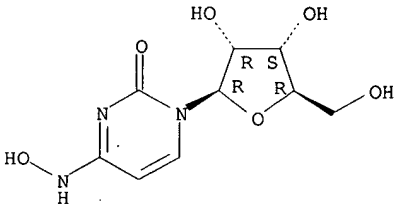
RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 15 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2003:26945 CAPLUS
DN 139:381
TI Ribonucleoside analogue that blocks replication of bovine viral diarrhea and hepatitis C viruses in culture
AU Stuyver, Lieven J.; Whitaker, Tony; McBrayer, Tamara R.; Hernandez-Santiago, Brenda I.; Lostia, Stefania; Tharnish, Phillip M.; Ramesh, Mangala; Chu, Chung K.; Jordan, Robert; Shi, Junxing; Rachakonda, Suguna; Watanabe, Kyoichi A.; Otto, Michael J.; Schinazi, Raymond F.
CS Pharmasset Inc., Tucker, GA, 30084, USA
SO Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy (2003), 47(1), 244-254
CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804
PB American Society for Microbiology
DT Journal
LA English
AB A base-modified nucleoside analog, β-D-N4-hydroxycytidine (NHC), was found to have antipestivirus and antihepacivirus activities. This compound inhibited the production of cytopathic bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV) RNA in a dose-dependent manner with a 90% effective concentration (EC90) of 5.4 μM, an observation that was confirmed by virus yield assays (EC90 = 2 μM). When tested for hepatitis C virus (HCV) replicon RNA reduction in Huh7 cells, NHC had an EC90 of 5 μM on day 4. The HCV RNA reduction was incubation time and nucleoside concentration dependent. The in vitro antiviral effect of NHC was additive with recombinant alpha

interferon-2a and could be prevented by the addition of exogenous cytidine and uridine but not of other natural ribo- or 2'-deoxynucleosides. When HCV RNA replicon cells were cultured in the presence of increasing concns. of NHC (up to 40 μM) for up to 45 cell passages, no resistant replicon was selected. Similarly, resistant BVDV could not be selected after 20 passages. NHC was phosphorylated to the triphosphate form in Huh7 cells, but in cell-free HCV NS5B assays, synthetic NHC-triphosphate (NHC-TP) did not inhibit the polymerization reaction. Instead, NHC-TP appeared to serve as a weak alternative substrate for the viral polymerase, thereby changing the mobility of the product in polyacrylamide electrophoresis gels. We speculate that incorporated nucleoside analogs with the capacity of changing the thermodn. of regulatory secondary structures (with or without introducing mutations) may represent an important class of new antiviral agents for the treatment of RNA virus infections, especially HCV.

IT 3258-02-4, N4-Hydroxycytidine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(N4-hydroxycytidine blocks replication of bovine viral diarrhea and hepatitis C viruses in culture)
RN 3258-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Uridine, 4-oxime (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RE.CNT 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 16 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2002:927626 CAPLUS
DN 138:20431
TI Use of mitochondrial DNA-specific quantitative real-time PCR for diagnosis and monitoring drug toxicity in humans suffering with various disorders such as viral infections, neurological disorders, cancer, arthritis, male sterility or organ failure
IN Cote, Helene; Montaner, Julio; O'Shaughnessy, Michael V.
PA The University of British Columbia, Can.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002097124	A1	20021205	WO 2002-CA796	20020529
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2416332	A1	20021205	CA 2002-2416332	20020529
	US 2003099933	A1	20030529	US 2002-158543	20020529
	EP 1395681	A1	20040310	EP 2002-729732	20020529
	EP 1395681	B1	20060726		
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	JP 2004532043	T	20041021	JP 2003-500289	20020529
	AT 334232	T	20060815	AT 2002-729732	20020529
PRAI	US 2001-293523P	P	20010529		
	WO 2002-CA796	W	20020529		

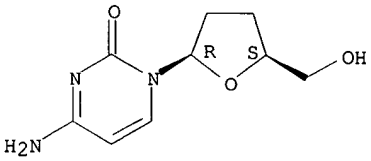
AB The invention discloses the use of quant. real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to monitor drug toxicity, which involves measuring the relative amount of mitochondrial DNA in peripheral blood cells obtained from individuals suffering with various disorders. The invention relates that the quant. real-time PCR involves co-amplification of a mitochondrial sequence and a reference sequence, such as a genomic sequence. The invention also discloses that said disorders include HIV infection, cancer, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, arthritis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, or Huntington's disease. The invention also relates that said drugs used to treat patients include nucleoside or nucleotide analogs, and/or reverse transcriptase inhibitors. The invention further discloses that the said method can be used to diagnose conditions such as male infertility and organ failure. The method was illustrated by detecting the amount of mitochondrial gene CCOI and the nuclear gene ASPOLγ in HIV infected individuals undergoing antiviral therapy.

IT 7481-89-2, Hivid
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(mitochondrial DNA-specific quant. real-time PCR for monitoring drug toxicity in individuals suffering for various disorders such as viral infections, neurol. disorders, cancer, and arthritis)

RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS

CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 17 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2002:869219 CAPLUS

DN 137:363028

TI Drug screening assays and kits for discovery of anti-microbial and chemotherapeutics agents

IN McCarthy, Lawrence; Kong, Lilly; Shao, Tang; Su, Xin

PA Focus Technologies, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 94 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002090993	A2	20021114	WO 2001-US44783	20011127
	WO 2002090993	A3	20040415		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2430201	A1	20021114	CA 2001-2430201	20011127
	US 2003039957	A1	20030227	US 2001-996187	20011127
	EP 1435000	A2	20040707	EP 2001-273944	20011127
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2005500022	T	20050106	JP 2002-588199	20011127
PRAI	US 2000-253150P	P	20001127		
	US 2001-304533P	P	20010709		
	US 2001-297686P	P	20010712		
	US 2001-996187	A2	20011127		
	WO 2001-US44783	W	20011127		

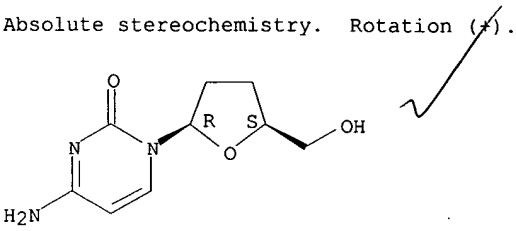
AB Methods and compns. for detecting the phenotype of a bioactive mol. assays. More specifically, are provided methods and compns. are provided for determining the suitability of one ore more candidate compds. prior to or during the course of chemotherapy or anti-infective therapy, for their capacity to inhibit the bioactive mols. of micro-organisms, cancers and as an assay for expression in transgene therapy. Also provided are phenotypic assays for drug discovery. Claimed sequences were not present at the time of publication.

IT 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(drug screening assays for discovery of anti-microbial and chemotherapeutics agents)

RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS

CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L17 ANSWER 18 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2002:314958 CAPLUS

DN 136:340939

TI Preparation of modified nucleosides for treatment of viral infections and abnormal cellular proliferation

IN Stuyver, Lieven; Watanabe, Kyoichi A.

PA Pharmasset Limited, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 230 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

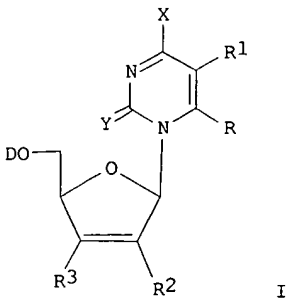
Parent case

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002032920	A2	20020425	WO 2001-US46113	20011018
	WO 2002032920	A3	20040219		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2426187	A1	20020425	CA 2001-2426187	20011018
	AU 2002028749	A5	20020429	AU 2002-28749	20011018
	US 2003087873	A1	20030508	US 2001-45292	20011018
	EP 1411954	A2	20040428	EP 2001-987756	20011018
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
	JP 2004533406	T	20041104	JP 2002-536301	20011018
	CN 1646141	A	20050727	CN 2001-820816	20011018
	BR 2001014837	A	20060509	BR 2001-14837	20011018
PRAI	US 2000-241488P	P	20001018		
	US 2001-282156P	P	20010406		
	WO 2001-US46113	W	20011018		

OS MARPAT 136:340939

GI



I

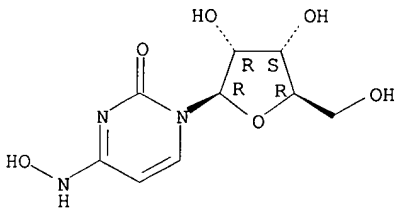
AB Modified nucleosides, e.g. I, wherein D is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, monophosphate ester, diphosphate ester, triphosphate ester, phospholipid or amino acid; X is H, halogen, NH2, substituted amine, oxime, OH, alkoxy, SH, thioalkyl; Y is O, S, Se; R and R1 are independently H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, alkylaryl, halogen, NH2, substituted amine, oxime, hydrazine, OH, alkoxy, SH, thioalkyl, NO2, NO, CH2OH, CH2OH, ester, CONH2, amide, CN; R2 and R3 are independently H, halogen, OH, SH, OMe, SMe, NH2, NHMe, CH:CH2, CN, CH2NH2, CH2OH, CO2H; were prepared for treating a Flaviviridae (including BVDV and HCV), Orthomyxoviridae (including Influenza A and B) or Paramyxoviridae (including RSV) infection, or conditions related to abnormal cellular proliferation, in a host, including animals, and especially humans. This invention also provides an effective process to quantify the viral load, and in particular BVDV, HCV or West Nile Virus load, in a host, using real-time polymerase chain reaction ("TR-PCR"). Addnl., the invention discloses probe mols. that can fluoresce proportionally to the amount of virus present in a sample. Thus, (1'R,2'S,3'R,4'R)-1-{2,3-dihydroxy-4-(hydroxymethyl)cyclopentan-1-yl}-5-fluorocytosine was prepared and tested in vitro as antiviral and antitumor agent.

IT 3258-02-4P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of modified nucleosides for treatment of viral infections and abnormal cellular proliferation)

RN 3258-02-4 CAPLUS

CN Uridine, 4-oxime (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L17 ANSWER 19 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2002:171918 CAPLUS

DN 136:217007

TI Preparation of antiviral nucleoside derivatives as inhibitors of subgenomic hepatitis C virus RNA replication

IN Devos, Rene; Dymock, Brian William; Hobbs, Christopher John; Jiang, Wen-rong; Martin, Joseph Armstrong; Merrett, John Herbert; Najera, Isabel; Shimma, Nobuo; Tsukuda, Takuo

PA F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ag, Switz.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 225 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

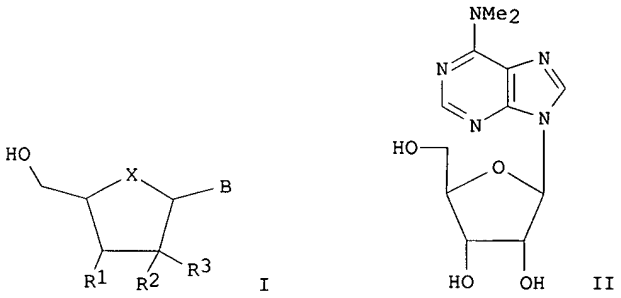
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002018404	A2	20020307	WO 2001-EP9633	20010821
WO 2002018404	A9	20031002		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2003008841	A1	20030109	US 2001-923620	20010807
CA 2419399	A1	20020307	CA 2001-2419399	20010821
AU 2001095497	A5	20020313	AU 2001-95497	20010821
EP 1315736	A2	20030604	EP 2001-976128	20010821
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001013611	A	20030624	BR 2001-13611	20010821
JP 2004513083	T	20040430	JP 2002-523918	20010821
ZA 2003001540	A	20040621	ZA 2003-1540	20030225
US 2004110718	A1	20040610	US 2003-678804	20031003
PRAI GB 2000-21285	A	20000830		
GB 2000-26611	A	20001031		
US 2001-923620	B1	20010807		
WO 2001-EP9633	W	20010821		

OS MARPAT 136:217007
GI



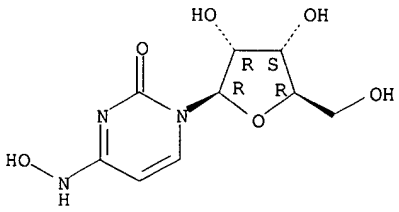
I II

AB Nucleosides I , wherein R1 is hydrogen, hydroxy, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, halogen, cyano, isocyano or azido; R2 is hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, chlorine, bromine or iodine; R3 is hydrogen; or R2 and R3 together represent =CH2; or R2 and R3 represent fluorine; X is O, S or CH2; B is a substituted purine base, were prepared as inhibitors of subgenomic hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA replication. Thus, nucleoside II was prepared and tested for the inhibition of HCV RNA replication (EC50 = 0.6 μM).

IT 3258-02-4P 7481-89-2P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of antiviral nucleoside derivs. as inhibitors of subgenomic hepatitis C virus RNA replication)

RN 3258-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Uridine, 4-oxime (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

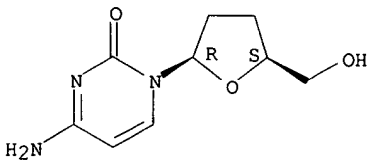


Cpds 239-241

RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS

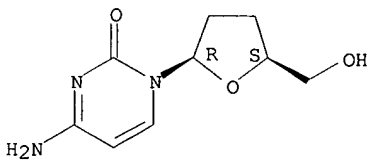
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L17 ANSWER 20 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2002:109650 CAPLUS
DN 136:288583
TI Effects of HAART on hepatitis C, hepatitis G, and TT virus in multiply coinfected HIV-positive patients with haemophilia
AU Takamatsu, J.; Toyoda, H.; Fukuda, Y.; Nakano, I.; Yokozaki, S.; Hayashi, K.; Saito, H.
CS Department of Transfusion Medicine, Nagoya University School of Medicine, Nagoya, 466-8550, Japan
SO Haemophilia (2001), 7(6), 575-581
CODEN: HAEMF4; ISSN: 1351-8216
PB Blackwell Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB In multiply coinfected human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-pos. patients, we investigated the effects of high-activity antiretroviral therapy (HAART) using HIV protease inhibitors on three other viruses: hepatitis C virus (HCV), hepatitis G virus (HGV), and TT virus (TTV). Viral concns. were measured serially by polymerase chain reaction methods in five patients with quadruple infection (HIV, HCV, HGV, and TTV) and in two patients with triple infection (HIV, HCV, and HGV) before and during HAART. In addition, CD4+ cell counts and serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels were measured serially. Generally we observed no difference in serum HCV RNA, HGV RNA, or TTV DNA concns. between samples obtained before and after initiation of HAART, whereas HIV RNA concentration decreased and CD4 counts increased in most patients. However, two patients had markedly decreased concns. of HCV RNA and HGV RNA, resp., more than 12 mo after beginning HAART. Normalization of serum ALT levels was observed in a patient with decline of HCV RNA concns. No interactions were observed among these four viruses. HAART had no apparent direct effects on HCV, HGV, or TTV. Further studies will be required to elucidate whether the restoration of immune status through suppression of HIV replication by HAART may affect HCV or HGV RNA concns.
IT 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(HAART effect on hepatitis C, hepatitis G, and TT virus in HIV-pos. patients with multiple coinfections and haemophilia)
RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



Same cpd.

RE.CNT 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 21 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2002:107667 CAPLUS
DN 136:145568
TI Improved tolerance to anti-viral and anti-tumor chemotherapy by administration of erythropoietin

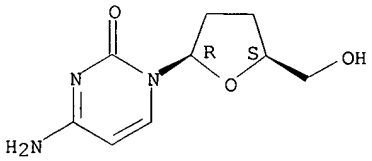
IN Itri, Loretta; Bowers, Peter
PA Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002010743	A1	20020207	WO 2001-US24426	20010801
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2417550	A1	20020207	CA 2001-2417550	20010801
US 2002052317	A1	20020502	US 2001-921516	20010801
EP 1325324	A1	20030709	EP 2001-959497	20010801
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
HU 200303056	A2	20031229	HU 2003-3056	20010801
JP 2004505114	T	20040219	JP 2002-516619	20010801
BR 2001013179	A	20040622	BR 2001-13179	20010801
ZA 2003001634	A	20040622	ZA 2003-1634	20030227
PRAI US 2000-222538P	P	20000802		
WO 2001-US24426	W	20010801		

AB The present invention provides methods using erythropoietin to improve the tolerance of anti-viral and anti-tumor chemotherapeutic regimens containing interferon. The invention also described improved methods to treat chronic HCV by adjusting the dose of ribavirin to tailor the active dose of the drug while supporting the Hb levels in the patient with EPO. The present invention also provides anti-viral dosing regimens, particularly for chronic HCV comprising administration of an interferon containing anti-viral medicament, EPO, and a compound that reduces the amount of active tumor necrosis factor in the subject.

IT 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(improved tolerance to anti-viral and anti-tumor chemotherapy by administration of erythropoietin)
RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

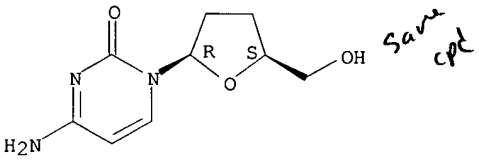


RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 22 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2001:784185 CAPLUS
DN 136:95621
TI Low frequency of severe hepatotoxicity and association with HCV coinfection in HIV-positive patients treated with HAART
AU Monforte, Antonell d'Arminio; Bugarini, Roberto; Pezzotti, Patrizio; De Luca, Andrea; Antinori, Andrea; Mussini, Cristina; Vigevani, Gian Marco; Tirelli, Umberto; Bruno, Raffaele; Gritti, Francesco; Piazza, Marcello; Chigiotti, Silvia; Chirianni, Antonio; De Stefano, Carlo; Pizzigallo, Eligio; Perrella, Oreste; Moroni, Mauro
CS ICONA Study Group, Institute of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, L Sacco H, University of Milan, Milan, 20157, Italy
SO JAIDS, Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (2001), 28(2), 114-123

CODEN: JJASFJ
PB Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DT Journal
LA English
AB Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) is strongly effective in reducing morbidity and mortality in HIV-1-pos. individuals. Its main drawback is the potential toxicity. Data on the frequency and determinants of severe hepatotoxicity in a clin. setting are still sparse. This is a prospective study of HIV-1-pos. individuals with known HBsAg and HCV-Ab serol. The study end point was progression to alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels ≥200 IU/L after HAART initiation. Cumulative probability of progression to this end point was estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method. Crude and adjusted hazard ratios (HR) were estimated by proportional hazards regression model. One thousand two hundred fifty-five patients were included. HBsAg was found in 91 (7.2%), HCV-Ab in 578 (46.5%) patients; almost all injection drug users (451 of 482; 93.6%) were HCV-Ab pos. Sixty-one individuals progressed to the end point with a probability of 7.9% (95% confidence interval [CI], 5.6-10.0) of progression at 24 mo from starting. Independent factors predicting progression to the end point were baseline ALT levels (HR, 5.29; 95% CI, 3.24-8.65; every 10 IU/L higher), HCV-Ab positivity (HR, 4.01; 95% CI, 1.48-10.85) or both HBsAg and HCV-Ab positivity (HR, 3.85, 95% CI, 1.01-14.61), and previous non-HAART therapy (HR, 1.84, 95% CI, 1.04-3.42). Patients receiving stavudine-containing regimens had a lower risk than those receiving zidovudine-containing regimens (HR, 0.30, 95% CI, 0.12-0.71). There was a low risk of ALT ≥200 IU/L in the authors' cohort. Hepatitis C coinfection and elevated ALT levels at HAART initiation are important predictors of progression to ALT ≥200 IU/L; stavudine-containing regimens were associated with a lower risk compared with zidovudine-containing regimens.
IT 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(low frequency of severe hepatotoxicity and association with HCV coinfection in HIV-pos. humans treated with HAART)
RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



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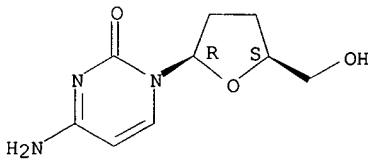
RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 23 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2000:840382 CAPLUS
DN 135:40464
TI Safety and efficacy of interferon-ribavirin combination therapy in HCV-HIV coinfected subjects: An early report
AU Zylberberg, H.; Benhamou, Y.; Lagneaux, J. L.; Landau, A.; Chaix, M. -L.; Fontaine, H.; Bochet, M.; Poynard, T.; Katlama, C.; Pialoux, G.; Brechot, C.; Pol, S.
CS Unite d'Hepatologie, INSERM U370, Unite d'Hepatologie, INSERM U370, CHU Necker, Paris, Fr.
SO Gut (2000), 47(5), 694-697
CODEN: GUTTAK; ISSN: 0017-5749
PB BMJ Publishing Group
DT Journal
LA English
AB More severe liver disease together with a poor response rate to α interferon argue for the use of more potent anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) therapies in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-HCV coinfected patients, but the efficacy and safety of interferon-ribavirin combination therapy in HIV infected subjects are unknown. Aim of this study was to retrospectively evaluate the efficacy and safety of anti-HCV combination therapy in 21 HCV-HIV coinfected

patients receiving antiretroviral therapy, and to access the clin. relevance of in vitro inhibition of phosphorylation by ribavirin of potent inhibitors of HIV-i.e., zidovudine, stavudine, and zalcitabine. Twenty one patients were treated with combined antiretroviral therapy including zidovudine (n=8) or stavudine (n=13) (in association with protease inhibitors in 12). All received ribavirin (1000 or 1200 mg/day) and α interferon (3 MU three times/wk) for chronic hepatitis C infection. All patients had not responded (n=20) or relapsed (n=1) after a previous six month course of α interferon therapy. HIV viral load (Monitor test) and CD4 cells count were measured at the beginning and every three months during and after ribavirin plus α interferon therapy over a mean period of 11 (1) months. Clin. and biol. adverse effects were recorded. There was no significant variation in HIV viral load or CD4 cell counts after three or six months of ribavirin therapy compared with baseline values. Of the 21 subjects, three (14%) had an increase in HIV viral load of more than 0.5 log leading to discontinuation of ribavirin in one. Eleven of 21 (52.4%) and initial neg. HCV viremia at three (n=10) or six (n=1) months but only six were polymerase chain reaction neg. at the end of therapy, leading to rates for primary response and breakthrough of 23.8% and 28.5%, resp. Six months after completion of therapy, three patients relapsed (14.3%) and three (14.3%) had sustained virol. response. Median Hb concentration decreased significantly after three and six months of ribavirin therapy ($p=0.0002$ and $p=0.0003$, resp.) leading to withdrawal of therapy in one patient. These preliminary results show that: (1) despite in vitro interactions between ribavirin, zidovudine, and stavudine, significant variation in HIV replication does not usually occur in HCV-HIV coinfected patients receiving ribavirin and different antiretroviral regimens, including zidovudine and stavudine; (2) α interferon and ribavirin combination therapy induced primary and sustained virol. responses in 28.5% and 14.3% of treated subjects (who were previous non-responders to interferon therapy), resp.; (3) anemia is a frequent adverse event. Such results should be confirmed in larger prospective trials.

IT 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(interferon-α and ribavirin combination therapy in humans coinfected with hepatitis C virus and HIV)
RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
CN Cytidine, 2',3'-dideoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



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RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 24 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2000:443717 CAPLUS
DN 133:37763
TI Can HCV affect the efficacy of anti-HIV treatment?
AU Filippini, P.; Coppola, N.; Scolastico, C.; Liorre, G.; Nocera, R.; Sagnelli, E.; Piccinino, F.
CS Institute of Infectious Diseases, School of Medicine, Second University of Naples, Naples, Italy
SO Archives of Virology (2000), 145(5), 937-944
CODEN: ARVIDF; ISSN: 0304-8608
PB Springer-Verlag Wien
DT Journal
LA English
AB To evaluate the impact of new antiretroviral combinations (HAART: Highly Active Anti Retroviral Therapy) on HCV replication and liver enzyme levels, we analyzed the changes in HCV viremia and aminotransferase levels in HIV and HCV co-infected patients. Moreover, to evaluate the influence of HCV infection on the efficacy of HAART, we compared the virol., immunol. and biochem. response

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to antiretroviral combinations in anti-HIV pos. subjects with or without HCV infection. We enrolled eight consecutive outpatients with HIV-HCV coinfection and with indications for HAART (Group A). For each patient in group A, we selected an anti-HIV neg. patient with indications for HAART, pair-matched for age, sex, risk factor for HIV infection, presumed duration of infection, number of CD4 cells, HIV viremia and treatment schedule (Group B). A statistically significant increase in CD4 in both groups was found at 1st, 3rd and 6th month of antiretroviral therapy. A decrease in HIV-RNA in both groups was observed at 1st and 6th month of treatment. The percentage of patients with undetectable HIV-RNA at the 1st month was higher in Group B than in Group A (8/8 vs. 3/8, p = 0.025). Basal HCV-RNA viremia was very high in each case and no variations during treatment were observed During therapy the aminotransferase levels slightly decreased in Group A and consistently increased in Group B. In Group A the differences were not significant to the statistical anal.; in Group B the aminotransferase levels at 3rd and 6th month were significantly higher than those observed at the baseline.

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RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(can HCV affect efficacy of anti-HIV treatment)
RN 7481-89-2 CAPLUS
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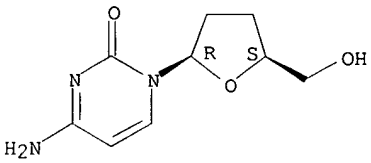
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:37:47 ON 26 DEC 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:38:15 ON 26 DEC 2006
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L2 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L3 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L5 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L6 24 S L1
L7 1 S L2
L8 2 S L3
L9 0 S L4
L10 1 S L5

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:40:31 ON 26 DEC 2006
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L13 60 S L8
L14 0 S L9
L15 1 S L10
L16 1891 S L11 OR L13
L17 24 S L16 AND HCV